The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,915. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for publishing a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—At 9, Wood Street, Calcutta, on the 16th Sept., the wife of Lewis Harrison, of a son.

THORPE—At Calcutta, on the 20th Sept., the wife of Joseph S. Thorpe, Esq., of a daughter.

FERRAO—At Calcutta, on the 25th Sept., the wife of Mr. G. Ferrao, of a daughter.

DELEANNEY—At Calcutta, on the 26th Sept., the wife of Joseph Deleanney, Esq., of Comilah (Tipperah) of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain ATKISSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Gwatar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient Indencement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATTERSON, will be despatched on 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

FORTNIGHTLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A.M.	P.M.		Dates.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay (Dep.	1	10	26	Cochin Dep.	6	8	28
Beitapatam	1	11	12	Do. do.	7	9	10
Vingorla	2	11	21	Calicut	8	9	19
Goa	3	12	22	Tellicherry	9	10	20
Carwar	4	12	8	Cannanore	9	11	21
Cundapoor	4	1	23	Mangalore	9	11	21
Mangalore	4	3	52	Cundapoor	10	12	22
Cannanore	5	4	11	Carwar	11	1	23
Tellicherry	5	5	24	Goa	12	2	0
Calicut	5	6	2	Vingorla	13	2	40
Cochin	6	7	8	Beitapatam	14	3	7
				Bombay (Arr.	14	3	24

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows per rotation:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT. EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY. EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bagehuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A.M.	P.M.		Week days.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday,		5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	—
Gogo ...	Saturday	—	7	Gogo ...		—	—
Bhownuggur Arr			12	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	—	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
5, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

Bombay, 5th October 1864. COUPLAND & Co., Agents Ship Tiverton.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BARNSTAPLE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

HITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICE.—S. S. "ORISSA."—Consignees of Cargo by this Vessel are requested to send off Boats at once, as she will be required to take the China Mail of 14th instant. All Cargo remaining on board on the 8th, will be removed at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

ROSSITER DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th October 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *William Arthur*, from Liverpool.—No application having been made for SSC No 12 | 17—6 Pieces Bar Iron, weighing 8 tons 15 cwt. 1 qr 22 lbs., shipped by Messrs. David, Dunn and Co., and consigned to order, they have been landed at the Carnac Bunder where they remain at the risk and expense of the consignee, and if not claimed for shortly will be sold to defray charges.

STOEHR, TRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain BAUGH.

THE Ship *Melmerby*, Captain MARLEY having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignee. Captain MARLEY will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

30th September 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED for the following Merchandise per *Melmerby*, Captain MARLEY, from Liverpool;

R F B—1 Case containing a Carriage.
H & Co.—50 Casks of Cement.
P H S—24 Barrels Spirits.
E M P—32 Cases Wines and Spirits.

The latter have been landed at the Custom House Bunder on account and at the risk of the concerned.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

29th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfield*, Hopson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hopson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

HITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3d October 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of the Receipt for First Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to proprietors on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Receipt, Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, excavtive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any others work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications, and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—STABLE ACCOMMODATION for the Horses and one Carriage in the Fort. Apply to HEYCOCK & Co.

3, Hummum Street, 5th October 1864.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AN ASSISTANT CLERK.—Must be well up to Correspondence and Accounts. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Appointment will not be confirmed until after a month's trial. Apply by letter to the undersigned.

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, 6th Oct., 1864.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE wanted by a European Gentleman in a European family, within a quarter of an hour's drive of the Fort. First rate references given and required. The sea side preferred, and stabling for one horse indispensable. Apply "A. B. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents.

ALCIDE VINAY & Co.

With reference to the above Mr. A. D'AUQUENY is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have authorized Mr. FRANCIS BARKER to sign for our Firm per procuration. ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., of London.

CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. CROSSLEY & Co., to whom [illegible]

1, Military [illegible] September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of 500 (Five Hundred Rupees) per shares is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

60, Medows Street 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 60, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned begs to notify that the Sale of MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., of London and Birmingham, for the late firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., now Insolvent, will be resumed on Tuesday, and continued on alternate days (to allow time for opening fresh cases,) until the whole is disposed of.

It is respectfully intimated that parties coming to this Sale, must come prepared to pay Cash, as the object is to realize; and Goods cannot be delivered except for Cash. Letters cannot be attended to.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.

8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st October 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19 Invalids.
31 Men in health.
3 Women.
5 Children and
2 European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissarial Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to *J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London* (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Enrichable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPPERGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIGBY, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramp in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—in this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay,—"Chlorodyne is the most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be induced to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A short full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras—C. M. STEAD.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 57 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., at 17 Church Gate Street, Fort.

Just opened.

Twill Sheeting Cloth 54 inches wide, fast colored Camlettes, a large and varied assortment of Trunks, Money Bags, Canvas Bags for dirty Clothes, Chamois Leathers, Coupling Straps, Waterproof Clothing &c.—all to be sold at cost price.

A small consignment of genuine Eau de Cologne to be disposed of.

BANK OF INDIA.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on SATURDAY the 15th day of October, proximo, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 9th instant.

1st.—That Clause 39 of the Articles of Association—"That the qual fication of a Director shall be the ownership of 100 Shares or more, of Rs. 250 each," be altered as follo-s:—"That the qualification of a Director, shall be he ownership of 50 shares of Rs. 250 each."

2nd.—Also Clause 88—"That if any Call or Instalment shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, shall be charged from the period fixed for payment," as follows:—"That the Directors fix the rate of Interest to be charged on any Call, or Instalment, which shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof."

3rd.—That it being desirable in the opinion of the Shareholders that a Charter of incorporation should be obtained for the Bank, this meeting authorizes the Directors to take such steps, and do all deeds, acts, matters, and things, as may in their judgment be necessary for that purpose.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 13th September 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fare for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd do. do.	" 1 5s.
and Servants	

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	30 lbs.
2nd do. do.	50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી લોકોમોટીવ કોટન પ્રેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

(PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.)

Incorporated under "The Companies' Act," 18[illegible]*, with Limited Liability.*

CAPITAL £100,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE 3,000 SHARES.

DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION, £1 PER SHARE, AND £1 10s. ON ALLOTMENT.

Calls £2 10s. per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

HARRY BORRADAILE, Esq., Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company, Chairman.

[illegible] (Messrs. Palmer and Co., Calcutta.)

[illegible]

J. J. CONNORTH, Esq., Deputy Civil Service, Guzerat.

P. Cornforth & Co., Liverpool and Liverpool (and of J. Financial Corporation. Director of the Oriental

MAJOR THOMAS ROSS, the Grange, Upper Norwood.

RICHARD SHOOBRIDGE, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.

ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq., late Deputy-Commissioner of Customs, Guzerat.

W. H. SMITH Esq. (Messrs. W. H. Smith, Bar... & Co., London and Calcutta.)

JOHN TANNER, Esq., (of Bombay.) Byculla Park, Croydon.

HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.) Director of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.

Bankers.

London and Bombay.—The Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited, 16, Cornhill, E. C.

Liverpool and Manchester.—The Alliance Bank, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FARMER and ROBINS, 17a, Size Lane, E. C.

Auditors.

Messrs. HENRY WHITWORTH & Co., London & Manchester.

PHILIP CURTIS, Esq., General Annuity Endowment Association, 93, Cheapside, E. C.

[illegible]

HENRY PAWLE, Esq., 1, Throgmorton Street, E. C.

JAMES SHEPHERD, Esq., 36, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Secretary—THOMAS COKER, Esq.

Temporary Offices.—1, White Hart Court, Lombard Street.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of working Locomotive Machinery for pressing and baling Cotton, upon the principle patented by Mr. C. G. Wilson, C. E., who has been for some years connected with engineering operations in India.

The invention consists of a Locomotive Hydraulic Cotton Press, running either on railways or common roads. The engines will proceed to the stations on the lines of railway near the Cotton Fields, where they will, under their own superintendence, press into bales, wholly or partially, as may be required, the cotton brought in or stored there; the bales thus pressed will be conveyed to the port or shipment by the ordinary trains of the Railway Companies, there ensuring a reasonable, quick, and safe means of transport *of full loads of pressed bales*, instead of carrying ordinary truck-loads of unpressed Cotton.

The machinery with the Locomotive arrangements can proceed by the ordinary main roads to central spots or depots near the Cotton Fields, to press wholly or partially into bales the cotton for despatch to the nearest railway station, and there will be impressed upon each bale a stamp, showing in what part of the country it had been pressed.

Large sums have been recently expended by the Government of the different presidencies on cotton roads, leading from the railway stations into the great Cotton Fields, and others are in course of construction; whilst a greatly increased breadth of land has been prepared for Cotton cultivation. In the Central provinces alone the area under cultivation has increased from 439,465 acres in 1862-3, to 579,772 acres in 1863-4, (*vide Times of India* 15th May) so that the present time is peculiarly favourable for commencing this Company's operations.

It is the intention of the Company to confine its operations at first to the pressing by Hydraulic Machinery, and baling the cotton Bales thus prepared would be protected from loss and damage, whether forwarded by railway, or in the ordinary manner.

Under the Patent the machinery is available for pressing other substances than Cotton; also for driving Cotton Gins, expressing Oils from Seeds, &c., so that the Company may utilize the Machinery for these objects as found desirable.

The Press Companies of Bombay and Colaba have for years distributed in dividends and bonuses from 30 to 70 per cent. per annum, (*vide Appendix*) and highly profitable as this business has proved in Bombay, its extension into the interior will undoubtedly be attended by better results; but even at reduced rates the large profits from press packing are apple to cover very heavy contingencies, and enable the Company to pay large dividends.

The Directors have therefore determined to proceed vigorously with this undertaking, as calculated to realise in the fullest degree the expectations they have formed of its success.

Arrangements have been made with the Patentee for his Patent rights on terms advantageous to the Company, his remuneration being dependent on the success of the undertaking.

The Plans, with Drawings, Plans, and Models, have been examined and approved by competent Engineers, whose reports may be seen at the Temporary Offices of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors.

Forms of Applications for Shares which may be had of the Solicitors, Brokers, or of the Secretary at the Offices of the Company must be accompanied with a Banker's receipt for £1 per Share. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs....., being a deposit of Rs. 10 per Share on ..... Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, subject to the conditions of the Articles of Association of the Company; and I agree to pay the further deposit (if any payable) on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association when required; and I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the number of Shares allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Usual Signature

Name in full

Address in full

Date.....

Form of Applications for Shares for Allotment in Bombay can be had at the Office of the undersigned who have been appointed Agents and Attorneys for the Company.

No applications for Shares under the first issue will be received after the 8th October, instant.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th September 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
B. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Go ds, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Albertz, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 10 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An Office for receiving Messages for despatch by this Company's Telegraph Line between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be opened on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant, in a room of the building occupied by the branch of the "Asiatic Bank" at Mombadavie.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneivas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great Variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

વેસ્ટર્ન ઇન્ડીઆ શીપ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

વેસ્ટર્ન ઇન્ડીઆન શીપ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 12, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant next, at 2 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive and consider the Report of the Directors for the past year.

To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

To elect two Directors for the ensuing twelve months in place of Captain JOHN DIXON, and COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 6th October 1864.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY, GENERALLY.—Messrs. R. FELL AND SON beg to inform the Mercantile and General Public, that from the 1st of October next, they have made arrangements for carrying on the business of Commission Agents, General Brokers, House Agents, Auctioneers, &c. &c.

To a long experience in the management of the Poona Branch of the Firm of Thacker & Co. (Limited), Messrs. R. Fell and Son can add a long residence in the country, an extensive connection both in England and in India, and an intimate acquaintance with all the requirements of Residents in tropical climates.

At an early date, Messrs. R. Fell and Son will advertise the arrival of new consignments of Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c., Chemist's Stores, and Preserved Provisions of every description. In the meantime they have arranged to execute indents for such supplies as their Constituents may require. They have had a large experience in supplying Officers' messes, and if entrusted with the disposal of an Agency, they will do their utmost to merit the c[illegible]

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY.—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, by Bombay, by HARKISANDAS LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruinous buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited).

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars application can be made on the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.

HILAND and PRENTIS.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—Capital,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 200 0 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. R. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A.C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. E. Cama & Co.)

Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are necessarily in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Comprador system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

Further anticipated success of this enterprise there are, therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by those Public Companies, which possess an influential local Body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me ..... Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further call of One Hundred Shares on allotment, and a further call of One Hundred Shares on all shares three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name.

Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. M. HAUG'S Lecture on the Parsee Religion on SATURDAY, 8th October 1864, at 6 P. M., at the residence of Messrs. P. & B. FRAMJEE CAMA, Govalia Tank.

Price of Admission Rupees 5.

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, and *Dapter Ashkara Office*.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The services of LETTER-CARRIERS capable of reading English, Mahratthee, and Guzerattee languages, are required for the Bombay General Post Office. Applicants to apply at the Post Office.

Increased Salaries of 15 Rupees a month will be allowed to each Letter Carrier.

T. GARRETT, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 6th October 1864.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited. Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,00,000. The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities to effect the purchase and sale of Stock Shares and Debentures, and to conduct financial business generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

TABLES of the Pay of the Medical Officers under the three Presidencies, as laid down in the Bengal G. G. O. No. 507, dated 2 kh June 1854, showing the rates for broken periods in any month.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED)

ઇસ્ટ ઇન્ડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ઈસ્ટ ઇન્ડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

THE 3rd instalment of Rupees 300 per share (making in all Rs. 750 paid up) was due on the 6th instant, at the Office of the Company, 8, Hornby Row, on interest is now chargeable.

ALEX. C. PRICE & Co.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

7th October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SHA CANJEE PETAMBER, of Bombay, Hindoo has agreed to sell to THUCKER GOOROO PREMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the Messuage, tenement, or Dwelling house thereon, situate at St. Xaviers Gadhi, the house and premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 57, and the piece of ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 514, and containing by admeasurement One hundred and Seventy Nine Square Yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the East by the public passage called Rose or Bazaar Cross street, on the West by the House of Rustomjee Cowasjee, on the North by the House of Soonderjee Dharamsey, and on the South by the house of Jewraj Khimjee; any persons having any claim by way of gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, to the said parcel of land, and premises, are required to make the same known in writing to me, at our Office in Rampart Row, in the Fort, within 15 days from this date, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim. Dated this 4th day of October 1864.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,

Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.—MONDAY next, the 10th instant, being DUSSARA, the undermentioned establishments will be closed for business on that day:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

R. MACNEIL, Agent.

For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L. and China,

W. JAMESON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

J. G. BRODIE, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,

J. C. TADJEE, Pro. Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),

W. E. WESCHE, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,

O. MULLAR, Manager.

For the Royal Bank of India,

J. GORDON, Manager.

For the Bank of India,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,

A. MORRISON, Agent.

For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),

ROBERT J. FRINGLE, Manager.

For the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited),

D. A. THAKLL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation,

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Manager.

For the East India Banking Corporation,

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),

SAMUEL W. READ, Officiating Manager.

For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),

T. E. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is proposed to form a Company to be called "The Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited)." Capital Six Lacs of Rupees in 2,000 shares of 250 Rupees each.

The objects of the Company are chiefly to provide an establishment in Bombay where Horses can receive skilful Veterinary treatment, be shod, examined, kept at livery, broken in for saddle and harness, where Carriages and Horses can be hired and where both can be bought and sold on Commission, or by Auction.

Mr. Hallen, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency, has consented to undertake charge of the establishment, and will be assisted by another experienced Veterinary Surgeon. The usefulness of such an Establishment is universally admitted. The success which has attended it in England, and its return to the shareholders. Arrangements are in progress for obtaining suitable and convenient premises, and it is expected that everything will be ready to commence business on the 1st prox. Applications for shares to be addressed to J. B. HARE, Esq., care of Messrs. BURJORJEE AND Co., Bombay, until the 20th instant.

Promoters.

Hon'ble M. S. Scott (Messrs. Wilkie, Stewart & Co.)
" R. T. Choyce (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
Mr. Spencer Compton (Messrs. Remington & Co.)
" J. A. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
" G. M. Stewart (Messrs. Remington & Co.)
" H. Mollerwaith (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
" A. Chant (Messrs. Chant, Scott & Co.)
" R. L. Tracy (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
" J. P. Leith (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
" W. Cooper (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
" J. W. Wright (Messrs. J. W. Wright & Co.)
" H. Cleveland (Messrs. Bickerstath, Cleveland & Bombay, 6th October, 1864. (Public.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Original Mail for the Island of Prince Edward, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1864, at 7 o'clock a. m. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, as regards Bombay, Aden and Suez, until 7 a. m. Registered Letters will be received until 6 p. m. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, will be closed at the General Post Office, on SATURDAY, the 15th October 1864, at 6 o'clock p. m. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 a. m. on the 16th instant. An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Saturday 8th	8h. 28m. P. M.		
New Moon, Sunday 16th	11h. 7m. A. M.		
Full Moon, Saturday 29th	4h. 19m. P. M.		
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd	4h. 19m. P. M.		

Day of Month	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun Fired.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	1 St. Mark.	5 52	5 42	3 21	3 47	
Sun.	2 18th Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 41	3 16	3 40	
Mon.	3 Dashera	5 54	5 40	3 56	4 28	
Tues.	4 Lord Mickelmas Day	5 55	5 39	5 16	5 39	
Wed.	5 Twelfth and 6th Sunday after Epiphany	5 56	5 38	6 10	6 33	
Thur.	6 Trans. of Ld. Confessor	5 58	5 36	9 10	9 33	

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses, and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in endeavoring to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorized to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 18	KURRACHEE	Sept. 26
AGRA	Sept. 29	LAHORE	Sept. 28
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 20	LONDON	Sept. 3
AMHERST	Aug. 23	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 2	MADRAS	Sept. 30
BANGALORE	Sept. 30	MALTA	Sept. 20
CALCUTTA	Sept. 30	MELBOURNE	Sept. 5
CAPE	June 16	OUDE	Sept. 28
CEYLON	Sept. 30	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CHINA	Sept. 24	PEGU	Sept. 10
COCONADA	Sept. 29	RANGOON	July 30
DELHI	Sept. 29	SCINDE	Sept. 19
FRANCE	Sept. 20	SINGAPORE	Sept. 15

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

"WANTED, a Governess in a Gentleman's Family for five small children. A thorough knowledge of English, French, German, Mathematics, Music, and the Use of the Globes indispensable. Out of school hours, it is expected that the Young Person chosen to fill this responsible office will identify her interests with those of the Family by taking care of the cleanliness and the clothes of her youthful charges. Salary, £20 a year; washing not included." This familiar form of advertisement, which in England is supposed with some reason to represent the extreme limits that can be reached by the cupidity of employers and the necessity of their victims, has been found a very effective weapon of satire in the hands of writers at home who have steadfastly devoted no ordinary powers of ridicule and sarcasm to the generous task of improving the condition of the oppressed working class of the English people. It has now, however, lost its point, for the Father of five small children who patronizes a mild species of domestic slavery has at last found a formidable advertizing rival in the Postmaster of Bombay. When the strike of letter-carriers took place on Wednesday, Mr. Garrett seems to have thought that there was an unlimited supply of qualified letter-carriers in the market, and that he could very easily put down the impudent fellows who had rebelled against his authority by advertising in the newspapers for other men to take their places. He therefore sent us an advertisement, in which he boldly stated that men acquainted with the English, Marathi, and Guzeratni languages, might, on application at the Post Office, get places worth no less a sum than from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month. The Postmaster must have a very high opinion of the natural and acquired powers of the people of India if he supposes that the services of accomplished linguists can be had in this country for Rs. 10 a month. We fear, too, that education would be in a very bad way in India, if it were true that natives who not only know two of the vernacular languages, but can read and speak English, are unable to get such profitable employment as is now without difficulty obtained by common coolies in the service of Public Companies. It is hard to say whether Wisdom is worse off when she orieth in the streets and none regardeth her, than when heads of Departments offer to engage her at the munificent salary of Rs. 10 a month. The Postmaster of Bombay evidently values accomplishments very lightly, as some men do when they have forgotten how difficult a matter they themselves found it to learn all the arts and sciences; or perhaps he is altogether ignorant of the real state of the labour market in this Presidency. He has not been long, however, in being told what a mistake he made in fancying he could put an end to the rebellion of the letter-carriers by a stroke of his pen. The most significant commentary that could be made on the wisdom of yesterday's advertisement is the advertisement of to-day, in which the Postmaster offers Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 10 a month for competent delivery peons. Fifty per cent. in one day! Surely, this remarkable advance in the value of useful knowledge will be duly noted in the next Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction.

The illustration which these advertisements supply of the mismanagement of the Post Office in Bombay will not pass unheeded by the public. The Postal authorities have themselves proclaimed their impotence to all Bombay. Instead of crushing the letter-carriers, they have amply emboldened them to persevere in their resistance. An advertisement offering really fair rates of pay would probably have been numerously responded to, and the Postmaster would in consequence have found himself placed in a safe position, and able to set at defiance the whole power of the rebels. But by offering one day Rs. 10, and the next Rs. 15, a month, he makes an acknowledgment of his own weakness, ignorance, and vacillation, which must cause every letter-carrier on strike to laugh at his assumption of dictatorial authority, and to feel convinced that they have him entirely at their mercy. Moreover, it is clear that, had there not been gross mismanagement of the Post Office from the beginning, this strike could never have taken place. We are assured that it is now a year since the peons asked for an increase in their pay, that their memorials were duly forwarded to Calcutta with the strong recommendation of the local authorities that an increase should be granted, and that the men promised to wait till an answer was returned from Calcutta. Can we wonder at the negligence and inefficiency of the Postal officers, when we know that they have been nursing their just discontent for a whole year, during which they conduct of the letter-carriers because they have refused to wait any longer. The wonder is that they have waited so long; and it seems to us that they have now taken the only course which is likely to awaken the Government of India to a sense of its responsibilities towards the unfortunate population of the Western Presidency. The truth is that Bombay is still a *terra incognita* to the polished rulers of Calcutta. It is enough for any man to have come from this Presidency, to deserve, in their estimation, the character of an outer barbarian, whose thoughts and feelings do not run in the common Anglo-Indian grooves, and who is apt to forget himself and take unwarrantable liberties with his Bengali patrons unless he be early taught to know his place. In like manner, all measures proposed by the Government of Bombay are met in Bengal with indifference if not with open hostility. Our readers know that we are not fanatical admirers of Sir Bartle Frere; but we believe it to be unquestionable that the Governor of Bombay, than whom no man living is more intimately acquainted with the character of the people of this Western Presidency and the nature of their wants, has been cruelly hampered in carrying out a wise and just policy by the supercilliousness and carelessness of the Central Government. It is the pernicious habit of judging all things by the Bengali standard which does all the mischief. Were some of the members of the Government of India to pass a month or two in Bombay, we are persuaded that they would be cured of many prejudices which now do serious injury to the inhabitants of this Presidency. But in truth the time has come when a Central Government for India ought to be a thing of the past. Mr. Bright, unsound as some of his views may be, showed great good judgment in proposing that the country should be divided into four or five distinct provinces, under independent Governors. Bombay is now too rich and too powerful to be cramped by a policy which keeps her in subordination to a city whose reputation is already on the wane; and we would urge our fellow-citizens to commence without further delay a political movement for a separation which cannot but be productive of unmixed good to Western India.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

As the internal management of the Household Brigade of Cavalry is not generally known, and your readers have lately seen the fact of the 2nd Life Guards being short of officers—what I am now about to relate may prove interesting. In the British Army the corps of Guards or Household Troops consists of the following force:—1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Blues: these are the Cavalry, the three regiments of Infantry being the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusiliers, numbering seven battalions. All the above corps enjoy some privileges tending to accelerate their advancement in the army. They are for the most part men well born and well connected; and the men being well educated, the officers are never overburthened in peaceful times by their regimental duties as to have their minds in the condition which often results from monotonous labour. They have deeply at heart the honour of their respective corps and brigade, and the feeling is quickened by a sense of the jealousy which their privileges breed, or rather, perhaps, by the tradition of that ancient rivalry which exists between the "Guards and the Line." The men of the corps, too, have many advantages over their comrades of the Line in the way of allowances and accoutrements. They are all of six foot height or upwards though, after the war in the Crimea the Infantry portion of the brigade were obliged to fill up their ranks with young growing boys. I have always admired this length of limb in the Life Guardsman, notwithstanding Punch's attempt to sketch them with their legs and short bodies. It is something after all to be able to look down on the rest of mankind habitually, and without effort. Philosophers may talk as they will, and instance Napoleon, Pope, Lord Russell, and the Bishop of Oxford as examples of diminutive greatness. When nature lengthens the legs of moral man, she does not necessarily increase his brains in proportion; but still to be tall, to be able to lay your hand patronizingly on your rival's shoulder before the object of his (and your) affections, to have it all your own way in a crowd, in a quarrel, in a quadrille, must occasionally be very pleasant. You see I write feelingly on the subject, I have given up high heeled boots now, and am no longer particular about walking on the highest side of the *trottoir*, but—if it is a weakness I confess it—I should like to be eligible for the Life Guards or Six Foot Guards. Well, these Guardsmen, without being over drilled, are well up in their duties; it is true they do not see that real campaigning experience of their brethren of the Line in India and the Colonies: but whenever England is at war in Europe, or against people of European descent, it is the custom and the pride of the Household Brigade to take their part. The force naturally is deeply prized by the Queen, and the class from which it takes its officers connects it with many families of high station in the country. Its officers have so many relations and friends amongst those who generate conversation in London, that, when "the Guards" are sent upon active service, the war in which they engage becomes, as it were for their sake a subject of interest in circles which commonly yield only a languid attention to events beyond the seas. Grief for the death of Line officers is scattered among the countries of the three Kingdoms; and when they fall in battle, it is the once merry country house, the vicarage, or the wayside cottage of some old Peninsula officer that becomes the house of mourning. But by the loss of officers of the Household Regiments, the central body of English Society (as Kinglake says) is touched, is shocked, is almost angered; and he who has to sit in his saddle and see a heavy fire on the "Guards" may be almost forced to think ruefully of fathers of mothers, of wives, of sisters, who are amongst our friends. There is nothing, as I have before said, in the history or traditions of these famous corps to justify the notion that they were to be more often the object of hard-won duty, than the troops on the Line. We know how in the Crimea the Infantry portion encountered the hardest trials of soldiers; still it is certain that the household battalions are more or less regarded as a cherished body of troops, and that the loss of a brigade of Guards would be looked upon as a loss more signal, and in that sense more disastrous, than the loss of three other battalions of equal strength.

The men of the Life Guards and Blues are mostly north countrymen, from the counties of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire; besides broken down officers, merchants, clerks, and youngsters who have been "fast;" all these are of "gentle blood." The pay of the several ranks in the Life Guards is as follows:—Troop Corporal Major half a crown a day with quarters, coals and candles, and he receives £10 a year for keeping the books of his troop and messing account. The Corporals get 1s. 6d. a day, and Privates 1s. 1d. a day. The Blues get a less pay, as the two regiments of Life Guards get 2d. a day extra from the City of London for the use of services of these regiments whenever the Corporation require them, such as for processions, keeping the streets in order on State occasions, and at all Lord Mayor's days. No recruit is taken in the country unless he is recommended by the clergymen of his parish. The Regimental Sergeant Majors of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards the Cumberland men predominate, and they are called by the other corps the Cumberland Heroes. As the Adjutant, Riding Master, and two Corporal Majors are brothers, and belong to that country, so they pick out their favorites for the posts of honor, if I may so call them, on all guards and duties, such as "front gate men" and "boxmen," which terms I shall explain by and bye. Strangely enough the mother of these brothers gets a pension for having so many sons in one regiment. I forgot to mention that the appointments of Adjutant, Quarter Master and Riding Master are all filled by Rankers in those Regiments, and there is no such rank as Serjeant. The Regimental Corporal Major gets 5s. 6d. a day with quarters, coals and candles and a tentman, the other Corporal Majors and Corporals of Troops also have tentmen, who cleans their horses and accoutrements.

On all muster parades, when the Assistant Quarter Master General attends, from the Horse Guards, as the men's names are called they are not addressed as Private but as Mr. so and so; I believe this has its origin in some Order passed when these corps were raised in Charles the Second's time.

The daily routine of a Life Guardsman's life is as follows: He is roused up at 6 A. M. and goes to stables, grooms for an hour, and goes to breakfast, which consists of good coffee, a loaf of bread between two, eggs and bacon or cold ten when the Orderly officers attend, the horses are generally taken round Hyde Park if as Knight's-bridge Barracks or to Highgate and Hampstead when at Regent's Park Barracks; if at Windsor a favorite ride is to Farnham Castle. At 10 A. M. the Orderly Officer passing Sunday Hall the Orderly Officer generally halts the parade, and gives each man a pint of porter; on return to barracks the men groom again till the Colonel comes round the stables, when the dinner trumpet sounds at one o'clock and pay is issued by each Corporal to his squad. Men not for duty have the remainder of the day to themselves till the stable hour at night; but those for duty prepare for Barrack Guard at 2 P.M. and Picquet at 4 P.M. There is a short stable hour at night to bed the horses up, and then the men have the evening till 11 P.M., and lights are out by 11 P.M. When a man is told off for Queen's Guard after grooming his horse in a morning and get his accoutrements ready dresses and parades on foot at 10 A.M.; he is then first inspected by his Orderly Corporal, then by the Regimental, and lastly by the Adjutant, who all make a most minute inspection, seeing that all the steel equipments are burnished to the brightness of new silver, and not a speck of dirt on the belts or jack-boots—in fact, from what I saw, to get into the Guard occupies from three to four days—and a man is no sooner off duty, than he has to begin burnishing his kit again, especially if any heavy marching order field days have intervened. After the above inspection the Regimental calls out the names of the smartest and best looking men as sentries for the front gate, at the Horse Guards, or as orderly—these with the post of box-men are posts of honor, as there is no sentry duty at night and the posts are in a large thoroughfare, where they are seen by visitors from the country who generally stand treat at the Canteen. I have known men come off sentry at these posts with ten shillings and sometimes sovereigns which have been slipped down their boots or gauntlets. After the foot parade the Guard turn out on horseback when the Colonel, accompanied by the Veterinary Surgeon and the Adjutant and his staff of Corporal Majors, inspects the Guard, rubbing up the horses to find scurf or dust, and woe betide the man whose horse is found fault with, for he is doomed to enter Guards and confinement to barracks. The box-men whose duty is to be posted on horseback in those boxes on each side of the entrance to the Horse Guards from Parliament-street have generally the handsomest horses, they have an easy time, as they only mount Guard until four o'clock. Once on Guard the men have easy times, the rooms are lofty, with most comfortable beds, having horse hair mattresses and feather pillows—these strangely enough are kept up for the use of the Queen's Guard, by money left for this especial purpose as a legacy by the late Countess of Harrington. The stables at the Horse Guards are well worthy a visit, being as clean as a drawing-room. This is the case too in their stables at the two Cavalry barracks in Hyde and Regent's Park. The Canteen at the Horse Guards is one of the sights of town life, here last young men congregate, and I have seen officers standing treat to the whole Guard, whilst sparring and fencing lessons are being given. The Queen's Guard mounts daily at eleven o'clock and is commanded by a Captain with two Subalterns—none of the officers unless he be a Member of Parliament to go to the House, can have his Guard. Among the other privileges a soldier in the Household Cavalry has, is that he can wear mufti when going on leave, and can go into any exhibition, theatre, or public meeting when in his uniform. Considering the temptations the men have,—it is much to their credit that so few of them are ever seen in a state of intoxication. Courts-martial are unknown, as the Colonels have the power of discharging men who are troublesome, or are *mauvais sujets*. Most of the men have means of their own, their parents supplying them with pocket money, and others work as tentmen for those who pay them well for doing their work. The full Colonel of each of the Regiments takes it in turn to be in waiting, as goldstick, the silver stick being the Lieutenant Colonel in waiting who issues all orders to the Brigade. Lord Combermere is Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, and I remember seeing him march by at their head some few years ago, on a Queen's birth-day parade, looking for his age quite hale and hearty. It was wonderful how he could bear the weight of his cuirass and helmet. The Lieutenant Colonel is Colonel De Ros, a son of Lord De Ros, a branch of the ducal house of Lennox. The Marquis of Tweedale is Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and Lord Gough of the Royal Horse Guards. The Lieutenant Colonel of the second, is Colonel Frederick Marshall, who served in Bombay with the 10th Hussars, he then exchanged to the 1st Dragoon Guards, and then to the Life Guards; he is a married man, and has been lucky in purchasing the command of such a crack corps in fifteen years' service. He is very tall, well made, and very handsome, bearing a strong likeness to the Emperor Napoleon. His family is a Surrey one, being timber merchants, he has a brother the celebrated Surrey cricketer, and Colonel Marshall is himself a good hand with the willow. He works his corps well, and, being fond of soldiering, has got the corps in something like working order, whilst Colonels Martyn and Wyse left it very slack. The Blues have Colonel Hugh Baillie of the rich Welsh family as their commander. The only difference in the uniform of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards is, that the former have a red tape on their pouch belts, the latter corps blue. Your readers may ask themselves where I got all my particulars from. I learnt them from being an attendant in the riding schools of the three corps, to learn equitation and fencing when a youngster. Here I met private soldiers who were in hiding from their creditors, they still kept their couple of horses and tiger at livery. And every day when not for duty used to ride in the Park among the fashionables in Rotten Row, having a certain little brougham waiting at Cumberland or Grosvenor Gate to take them to St. John's Wood to dinner. None of the married men live in barracks, but have lodgings in the neighbourhood. These are the poorer classes of men who have enlisted from the plough or as mechanics; from a fund to which every officer subscribes half the lodging money is paid for them, and their wives to the washing of the men and officers, so they manage to live comfortably. It is strange what attractions the scarlet jacket has for the female sex in England, more especially in London. It is quite amusing to what the number of good looking, well dressed women, waiting round the barrack gates, for their respective followers about eight o'clock every evening. "The maids of merry Bingle-land ow by-youthful are *they*," cries a gallant youth in the music halls, and upon my word the popular ballad has a deal of truth in it. Where are there such women in the world? I don't care which of the three you select—reader—the upper ten thousand—the lower ten million in every sphere of English life there is beauty, and beauty of a high order too. Well, but some of your unravelled readers will say—that is the case all over the world. Pardon me. There are of course exceptions to every rule; it is *not* the case in France, it is *not* the case in Germany, nor in Sunny Italy neither, for all her vaunted romance and ancient chivalry. Are there a dozen Parisian grisettes, or "bonnes" from the Faubourg St. Germains who can compare with the same number of London milliners or maid servants? What is a Bavarian *bilwesin* beside an English milkmaid? Even the sirens of Capri must yield the palm to Lincolnshire witches. To appreciate the charms of our country women, I think one must have lived some time in this country. Let any unprejudiced man roam for six years in this country, and I will abide by his verdict the first day he lands at Southampton, or on the south coast of England.

Major General M. G. Johnstone has got the vacant Colonelcy of the Connaught Rangers—this is the *gallant* officer who commanded at Jullundur in the Punjab during the mutiny, and like Lloyd and Howitt was unfit for his post. He formerly belonged to the 27th Inniskillings, and served with them in the Cape. On the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers coming out to India in 1849, he exchanged to them, and commanded them until the memorable year 1857-58 when he was a Brigadier. The only claims the General has to the command of the Rangers is that he served in Irish Regiments, but there are many other General Officers who had better claims, but I mentioned in my last that to belong to the *clique* at the Horse Guards got over everything.

The friends of Colonel Drysdale, of the 9th Lancers, in this country will be sorry to hear that he has met with a severe accident from General Pennefather's A. D. C. riding a restive horse which he could not manage, and in delivering an order at a field day at Aldershott to the Colonel the horse ran so violently against him as to throw the horse down, and the Colonel was then thrown down, the horse rolling over him. This will bring out some order, it is to be hoped, that mounted officers are to ride properly broken-in horses, as this is not the first accident of the sort.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"Brigadier-General Dunsford has left the Presidency for the eastern frontier, to take the command of his portion of the Bhootan Field-force, destined to act from Cooch-Behar and Dalpigoree. Brigadier-General Mulcaster's force will be formed at, and sent from Gowhatty and Gowalpara, and will enter and take possession of the eastern *doorie*; Brigadier General Dunsford occupying the western portion of the territory to be annexed."

ment, [illegible] at by the Financial Commissioners, to be introduced purely on the English plan, will be brought into operation as opportunity offers, and gradually; in some divisions and circles sooner in others later. No more Divisional or Circle Paymasters will from this date, be appointed, but the rights of present incumbents will be respected, and no removals will take place. As however, the Paymasters now in office vacate, either by retirement or by leaving India, there will be no successors to them; but the English system of military payment will be introduced at once into their circles, and carried out in full force; for doing which the arrangements are all prepared. We expect soon to see a Paymaster General and a Deputy Paymaster General of the Forces for Bengal in Orders, and the whole machinery for the impending change made public in the *Gazette*."

THE *Englishman*:—"We understand that the Bank of Bengal has decided upon placing the debentures of the Municipal six per cent loan on the same footing as government paper by advancing ninety rupees on every hundred, thus retaining a margin of only ten per cent. This is an advantage which will probably raise the debentures to a premium, when the loan is filled up we hear this is expected before the commencement of the hot days."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"We hear that a certain official in Oude, having been assailed in the correspondence columns of a Provincial paper, thought proper to reply to the letter, whereupon the matter was brought to the notice of the Governor General, by whom it has been ruled, that Governments officials are not to answer any charges which the public prints may bring against them, unless the sanction of the Government has been previously obtained to their doing so."

THE same:—"A correspondent from Ulwar sends us the following clear and satisfactory account of the misunderstanding between Major Hamilton, the Political Agent, and the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Dickinson.

"The Doctor was charged by the Political Agent 1st with maltreating natives; 2ndly, with being in debt to his servants in the matter of wages, and value of articles supplied to him by some of them; 3rdly, with having omitted to take medicines with him, when he accompanied the Chief of Ulwar to Calcutta; 4thly, with neglecting the Hospital at Ulwar, and the Vaccine operations; 5thly and lastly with general neglect of duty.

"Major Hamilton instead of summoning the Doctor to his Court reported the circumstance to the Agent, Governor General, at Rajpootana, who brought the affair to the notice of the Governor General, who deputed Major Nixon to investigate it. On enquiry being made, some of the aforesaid charges were established against Dr. Dickinson, not only by the evidence on his accusers, but by his own confession. The Doctor in the course of the trial tendered his resignation and went to Agra, to obtain medical certificate to proceed to England with. Major Hamilton and the Doctor have incurred the displeasure of the Viceroy. His Excellency is now waiting for the report of Major Nixon to pass final orders on the subject. Dr. Dickinson would have been removed from his appointment had he not resigned his post. Orders have reached Ulwar that Dr. Dickinson will not be permitted to leave India until he be quite satisfies his creditors and servants."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmeer, will honor the Durbar with his presence, in order to assist in the bestowal of the most noble Insignia of the Star of India on the Rajah of Kapoorthullah.

"The ceremonial will take place after all in vast tents ordered up from Peshapore, and not in the Exhibition building, which was unsuited for the reception of such an assemblage. We pity the poor Artillery Officer on duty who will have to keep an incessant firing at day long, and see none of the spectacle."

THE same:—"General Chrynghame, (Son-in-law of the late Lord Hardinge,) is reported likely to be the next Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and Brigadier Haly to be Major General and to command the Lahore Division."

THE same:—"One Armstrong Mountain train is expected at Delhi in a few days, on route to the Bhootan frontier. The 3rd Goorkahs and 2 Companies of Sappers and Miners are also under orders from Roorkee. Capt. Maxwell has passed through Meerut on his way to Agra to aid in raising a Cavalry Regiment from Mooltan."

THE same:—"Lord Frederick Hay has been permitted to resign the Civil service."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

AGRA, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

THE courts of these Provinces are the theme of general complaint; they afford no satisfaction to the public, nor can a suitor take for his guide, or as a precedent, the judgment of any one or two Judges in cases analogous to the one in which it has been given. Our Judges are, for the most part, the merest amateurs. The ostensible object may be to administer justice, but the reality is that they simply experimentalize on the lives and property of the people, and test by their legal deficiencies the patience and forbearance of the suitors, to an extent that is almost alarming. Looking over an old number of the printed decisions in civil cases of the Sudder, I find that the average of cases disposed of in a month is about twenty-four. Some of the judgments of the lower courts are dated in 1860 and 1861, so that I may average the time taken for the disposal of an appeal to be about three and a half years! Of the orders of the lower courts, only seven out of forty-eight were confirmed, three were varied, eleven reversed, and twenty-four remanded; two in special appeal were dismissed, and one struck off by consent of parties. The residue are petitions for review of judgment of the Sudder itself. Of these twelve were rejected, two struck off the file, and two admitted. Now, what are we to think of the administration of justice, when we find that in only seven cases out of forty-eight the judgments of the lower courts were upheld? On the due administration of civil justice, on the security given to property by the civil courts, depends the well-being, the very life and liberty, of the subject; for when one finds he cannot obtain justice from a legitimate source, he is apt to resort to improper and illegal means. Even Blackstone justifies this step to a party about being invaded in his rights, when the laws fail to afford him substantial justice. Do the Judges of the Sudder ever dream of the misery they inflict by ordering a remand? If they were aware of the effect of a remand on the time and occupation, to say nothing of the purse of the poor suitors, I do not think they would be so prone to adopt it on the insufficient groun ds they now do. A remand opens anew the payment of vakeels, the payment of witnesses, the bribing of amlahs—the latter most insatiable of all. It, moreover, involves very nearly the duration of six years before another decision of the Sudder is arrived at, of mesne property running on at an interest of 12 per cent. per annum. It has often been remarked, though apparently with not much reflection, that the Hindoostani, more than the Bengali, is naturally litigious. This is not strictly true. However it may be in Bengal, here the native is encouraged to go on from the utter uncertainty of the law, for he makes litigation a species of speculation, and argues and augurs that, if he loses four suits, he may gain the fifth; and the chances are that, before his suit comes on, what is now the law may not be the law then, as, in many instances, has been the case since the introduction of the three new Codes. Can the venerable Sudder point to a single decision of theirs which can challenge the impunity of a lawyer to drive a coach-and-six through? The number of their published decisions now before us contains two or three decisions which bear the result of incompetency and inexperience on their very faces. They have never been pleaders, have never practised law as lawyers do; they are not subjects in the sense suitors are; and while their lives are pretty well secured, they have no property, nor any substantial interest in the country; and, therefore, they have not the slightest conception of the consequences to the people of their own decrees.

Of general news I have none to give you that you would care about publishing. The station is as dull as ditch-water. The hill birds have not come down yet; they are waiting for Sir Hugh Rose's last ball, which it is expected will outshine all previously given this season in Simla. The health of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers is excellent, and the station would seem to have been altogether healthy throughout the year.

CAWNPORE, 3TH SEPTEMBER.

WHEN I contrast the events of the present time with those of bygone days, I cannot help admitting that Cawnpore is making long strides in the way to civilization and improvement. Before the disastrous affair of 1857, the station presented a mass of filth, and a scene of confusion, from the canal to the Subedar's tank, which is hardly describable. Things have, however, changed very much for the better since then. The Memorial Gardens, the appearance of which adds considerably to the picturesque attractions of Cawnpore, is a very pleasant resort for pedestrians. Scores of ladies and gentlemen may be seen perambulating its beautiful walks of a morning and evening, [illegible] mothers it conspicuous alabaster whiteness [illegible] garden plot—is really a long before entering it, and, when compared with the surrounding scenery, the place denotes the superb taste and [illegible] of the design, and, indeed, the architect of the monument, is the Commissioner of Allahabad, Mr. Thornhill, on whom it reflects the highest credit. Around the base of the pedestal, which, I should say, is about 60 or 70 feet in circumference, is beautifully inscribed in bas-relief on stone—"Sacred to the Memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhondo Punt, of Bithoor, and cast, the living with the dead, into the well below, on the 15th day of July, MDCCCLVII." This simple, but touching, inscription is by Bishop Cotton. There is but one summer house in the garden, which would be sufficient for so large an enclosure, were there a fountain about a dozen pavilions scattered over the ground. There is a Hindoo temple on the bank of the river, connected with the monument, which ought, I think, to be removed. The impression which this sacred spot most instinctively stamp upon the mind of the natives, whose reminiscences of the bloody past it must always forcibly recall, must likewise force them to acknowledge that, while to Britons the monument serves to perpetuate the memory in fond and religious remembrance of their friends, to them it must ever be a source of the most poignant remorse, in exhibiting to their view such a dastardly, bloody, and treacherous deed of their race.

There is nothing going on in the station. The 88th have got rid of some of their black sheep lately, and Colonel Maxwell is said to rule the regiment with an iron hand. The Station Club is nothing more nor less than a gambling den, where dice and dissipation hold uninterrupted sway. It is a pity that such a high way to ruin is not blocked up at once.

Dr. Haines said he had moved no amendment. Dr. Reid proposed that Clause 4 of the proposed orders be omitted. He hoped to be able to show to the House that the rule in question was opposed to the constitution of the University, as defined by the Act of Incorporation, No. XXII. of 1857. By section I. the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows are "constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay, with perpetual succession &c.; and by section III. the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being *shall constitute the Senate* of the said University." Now the present Registrar, Dr. Sinclair, being a Fellow of the University, had *as Fellow* certain rights and privileges conferred upon him by the Act, of any of which, he apprehended, it was quite clear that he could not be deprived by a Bye-law or regulation. By Section VIII. "The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire *management* of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University;" and "shall have full power, from time to time to make and alter Bye-laws and regulations (*so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act*) touching &c." By Section IX. "All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided *at meeting of the Senate* by the majority of the *members* present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote and in cases of equality of votes, a casting vote." By these two Sections, it will be seen that certain rights are given by law to every Fellow. As a member of the Senate, each Fellow has a right to express the grounds of his assent or dissent upon any question before the House; and the decision of the Senate is the result of the *opinions* expressed by the majority of the members present at each meeting. The orders now before the House had been recommended by the Syndicate under Bye-law 22, of the legality of which, in the present form, as a Bye-law, he (Dr. Reid) entertained considerable doubt. But be that as it may, the question now before the House was the proposed Rule or Regulation regarding the Registrar, which the Reverend and learned proposer, Dr. Wilson, had introduced with an apology. It may seem invidious, it was said, to impose restrictions on the Registrar; but "we should not thwart the Government" who approved of the measure. The House had heard much about the private reasons why the Governor of Bombay had appointed a certain Fellow under certain circumstances; but he (Dr. Reid) thought it would be a very dangerous precedent to allow the Vice Chancellor to *state to the Senate the private* grounds upon which such appointments might have been made or recommended; and there was, moreover, he ventured to say, something like a violation of confidence in doing so. The House had nothing to do with the Governor except so far as he was recognised by the Act namely, first as *Chancellor* of the University, in which capacity he is a member of the Senate; and secondly, as *Governor in Council*, having the power to appoint Fellows and to approve or disapprove of Bye-laws. Dr. Reid, moreover, objected to the proposed Rule on the grounds of expediency. It was highly desirable, he thought, that the Registrar should be a man of high standing and position in the University; and he (Dr. Reid) would only speak from experience of the University of Dublin, where the Registrar was always one of the senior Fellows and a man of eminence. No man with any feeling of independence could consent to hold the office of Registrar under the restrictions which were attempted to be imposed by the Rule in question, which would in fact amount to a virtual suspension of the constitutional privileges which every Fellow enjoyed under the Act of Incorporation. He therefore moved that the Rule be omitted.

Dr. Birdwood said he had great pleasure in seconding Dr. Reid's amendment, for it directly proposed to do what he hoped to have done in moving a similar amendment by Dr. Haines, viz., to discuss the clauses separately. In framing any rules of procedure, the Senate had to guard against infringing the provisions of the charter and the natural right of every member of the meeting to speak once on every subject brought before it and to make a personal explanation whenever he might consider it to be necessary. The 4th rule of procedure sent down by the Syndicate violated the charter, as Dr. Reid had shown, and also this natural right. No restriction of the kind proposed could be upheld in any University. It was to be desirable that the Registrar should take any part in the debates; but equally undesirable was it, that the Chairman should advocate or oppose measures before the Senate. Indeed nothing more embittered a debate than the Chairman showing himself an interested party, instead of calmly and firmly regulating it. But no [illegible] could be placed either on the Chairman or any other Fellow who might [illegible] Chairman's business was to keep order, and not to be bound in answering those whose opinion might be opposed to his own as a Fellow. The Registrar also had his peculiar business to attend to, and as it was also always offensive in officials to speak at public meetings, he would show his good sense in abstaining from joining in the debates as much as possible. But it was quite another thing to shut him up; and as a matter of expedience, it should not, and as a matter of law it could not be done.

Dr. Sinclair said that on his return from Europe at the end of last year, he was desirous to be made a Fellow was under the impression—a [illegible] person—which, however unfounded, was misleading and injurious in its effects,—that there were some personal reasons for his exclusion; and, secondly, on the most important practical grounds that he might be enabled to introduce with facility modifications in some of regulations regarding the examinations gradually as the state of education admitted of them. As an illustration of the practical bearing of this, he would mention that having had a conversation some time previous to his being made a Fellow with Mr. Herbert Birdwood, one of the Fellows and University Examiners, on some alterations, on the expedience of which they were both agreed, Mr. Birdwood asked Dr. Sinclair to propose them. Dr. Sinclair replied he could not as he was not a Fellow. At which Mr. Birdwood expressed his surprise that the Registrar of the University was not a member of it. Dr. Sinclair explained that any change he wished to recommend in his department of Mathematics, of which he was a Professor had to be effected by the remote and circuitous route of its passing in the common room of the Elphinstone College his other Professor colleagues, all of whom were Fellows, but none of whom had given any special study to the branches in which he was so much interested. Dr. Sinclair stated, that having been made aware of the previous non-enrolment in the University arose from the idea that the Registrar could not be a member of it, took occasion to show that so far from this being the case, it was a necessary condition in the Universities at least of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, that the Registrar be not only a Member, but one of some standing. In Oxford, the Registrar is Dr. Rowden, a D. C. L. and member of the University since 1838; in Cambridge the Registrar is Dr. Luard, an M. A. and member of the University since 1847; and in Dublin the Registrar is Dr. Tollison, [a member of the University since 1837.] Further the Registrar of the University of Calcutta was a member of the Senate, and was not restricted from speaking. Dr. Sinclair said a Registrar might indeed be very mischievous in the use of his power; but on the other hand, though it was his opinion that a judicious Registrar would as a rule take no active part in the proceedings of the Senate, there might be occasions in which his *special professional knowledge of some branches of* [illegible] might be of the greatest use in informing other members who could not be expected to possess such knowledge. To withhold this knowledge, or to be precluded from employing it, he thought would not be for the interests of the University. For his own part, Dr. Sinclair wished to make no further use of the privilege of speaking.

Mr. Giraud stated that if the question of the Registrar's claim to join in debates were a legal one, it would save a great deal of time and unnecessary discussion, if the Senate would confine the debate to the simple legal question whether or not the Act of Incorporation guaranteed to every Fellow the right of debating or not; and that, as there were present several most talented members of the legal profession, that point might perhaps at once be determined—his opinion at the same time being that Section IX. of the Act of Incorporation merely guaranteed to a Fellow the power of *voting*.

Mr. Du Port rose to urge the Senate to be careful not to allow their feelings to run riot with their judgment. He said Dr. Reid's opposition to the rule proposed by the Syndicate turned very considerably upon the abilities and high standing of Dr. Sinclair. He even stated that he felt that Dr. Sinclair must, if the rule be past, consider it as voicing want of confidence in him and at once resign his office of Registrar. Now it appeared to Mr. Du Port that the question had nothing whatever to do with Dr. Sinclair, the individual. It was a question of refusing permission of debate to the Registrar without any reference to the merits or demerits of the individual who may now or hereafter hold the office of Registrar. The restriction is connected with a man but with an office. If the rule be right, or if the rule be wrong, then equally right or equally wrong in the case of a Registrar of great ability or of the weakest possible mental calibre. Mr. Du Port then proceeded to explain what appeared to him to be the reason for passing a rule forbidding the Registrar to debate; he said the Registrar had as his command, as keeper of all University documents, vast sources of information to which other members of the Senate could have no access. Thus as a debater he did not meet the other members of the Senate on fair ground; he was the giant, and they all were dwarfs, miserably powerless in his ponderous grasp. He could arm himself with funds of argument in favour of his personal view of any question; and could they ever hope to find an individual Registrar so constituted as to take equal care to bring forward (in hot debate) all possible counter-arguments discoverable in our University records and precedents? Thus it seemed to Mr. Du Port that whilst the Registrar is *the very one* to give full and accurate information, yet he must be ex-officio incapacitated for active party-debates.

One word as to what Dr. Reid had said concerning what he considers the unconstitutional nature of this proposed rule. The constitution of the University allows its Fellows to make or alter Laws and Regulations. But how are Laws and Regulations made or altered? not certainly by mere speeches, for too often much talking is a positive hindrance to the completion of business. Laws are made by *vote* and the proposed rule leaves the Registrar free to do his part towards making or altering Laws, for whilst it deprives him of the right of debate, it leaves him his full free power of *voting*.

Mr. Kennedy said he had listened to the arguments that had been advanced by the members who had preceded him in the debate, on the question as to whether the Registrar should or should not be permitted to speak except by request, and that he was led to conclude that any attempt by the House to prohibit that Officer from exercising any function secured to him under the Charter of the University, would be illegal—The question was one therefore he considered they could not entertain, and this he thought had been shown by the very lucid exposition of the question from Dr. Reid. As to what had fallen from Mr. Du Port, based upon the more accurate and complete information possessed by the Registrar, Mr. Kennedy stated that such superior knowledge appeared to him to be a distinct ground for permitting such a member of the Senate to use his discretion in addressing the House. Was the fuller knowledge of the Registrar, whether of the records of the University, or of, it may be, special branches of knowledge, to be a disqualification because it may possibly on some occasion be employed for the discomfiture of Reverend members? Most emphatically, No! The possession of such knowledge should be on the other hand a matter of congratulation to the University and by no means a reason for silencing so valuable a member of their House.

Mr. Du Port explained that the knowledge of the Registrar might, by accident, be misapplied.

Mr. Kennedy replied that the chief use of such knowledge, when afforded by the Registrar, would be to furnish the House with arguments grounded on fact. Thus on the grounds of expediency, as well as of law, Mr. Kennedy said he would vote for Dr. Reid's amendment.

The Rev. J. Aitken said that from the circumstances on which Mr. Du Port had grounded his arguments, he came to the opposite conclusion from that at which Mr. Du Port had arrived. The fact that the Registrar is acquainted with the subjects to be brought before the Senate long before they are communicated to the other members, and that he has greater advantages than any other, for becoming fully acquainted with all the details of the business, instead of being a reason for depriving him of the privilege of speech, (supposing that to be in the power of the Senate) appeared to him a strong reason that he should exercise that privilege. It was of more consequence to the Senate that the member who is likely to be best informed regarding all the details of the business to be brought before it, should be allowed full liberty of speech than that any other should. Dr Wilson seemed to consider it a matter of propriety that the Registrar should take no part in the discussions of the Senate. Had he been speaking of the position of the Chairman, his observations might have been appropriate; but Mr. Aitken could not see any ground for them in connection with the Registrar. The Chairman of a meeting who conducts its proceedings might feel some delicacy about taking a part in the discussion and identifying himself with a party; and it was indeed a very unusual thing in England for the Chairman of a Meeting to take any part in the discussion of disputed questions except when anything personal to himself might call for it. But no such delicacy attached to the position of the Registrar who could also by taking any part in the debates; but equally undesirable was it, that the Chairman should advocate or oppose measures before the Senate. Indeed nothing more embittered a debate than the Chairman showing himself an interested party, instead of calmly and firmly regulating it. But no [illegible] could be placed either on the Chairman or any other Fellow who might [illegible] Chairman's business was to keep order, and not to be bound in answering those whose opinion might be opposed to his own as a Fellow. The Registrar also had his peculiar business to attend to, and as it was also always offensive in officials to speak at public meetings, he would show his good sense in abstaining from joining in the debates as much as possible. But it was quite another thing to shut him up; and as a matter of expedience, it should not, and as a matter of law it could not be done.

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Mr. Du Port rose to urge the Senate to be careful not to allow their feelings to run riot with their judgment. He said Dr. Reid's opposition to the rule proposed by the Syndicate turned very considerably upon the abilities and high standing of Dr. Sinclair. He even stated that he felt that Dr. Sinclair must, if the rule be past, consider it as voicing want of confidence in him and at once resign his office of Registrar. Now it appeared to Mr. Du Port that the question had nothing whatever to do with Dr. Sinclair, the individual. It was a question of refusing permission of debate to the Registrar without any reference to the merits or demerits of the individual who may now or hereafter hold the office of Registrar. The restriction is connected with a man but with an office. If the rule be right, or if the rule be wrong, then equally right or equally wrong in the case of a Registrar of great ability or of the weakest possible mental calibre. Mr. Du Port then proceeded to explain what appeared to him to be the reason for passing a rule forbidding the Registrar to debate; he said the Registrar had

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prejudice or personal feeling in the matter and had come prepared to hear all that could be urged in favour of the measure, but he must state that the arguments of those who advocated the introduction had failed to convince him that there was any necessity for its adoption. It had been stated that the rule was in conformity with the practice of the English Universities, but, though it had been asserted that the Registrar at Oxford was generally silent, no one had been able to state positively that either at Oxford or Cambridge there was a rule which prohibited the Registrar's seeking except in reply to applications for information. The other reason assigned for imposing silence on the Registrar, namely that he had access to information not at the command of other Fellows appeared to him (the speaker) an argument against the rule and not in its favour. On the whole he considered that no good reason had been shown for placing the proposed restriction on the Registrar when he might happen to be a Fellow of the University; and he thought if any limitation on the right of advocacy were to be placed on any member of the Senate, it should be on the Chairman and not on the Registrar. All that had been said in the way of objection to the Registrar's becoming a partizan on one side or the other of a debated question, appeared to him (the speaker) to apply with double force to the Chairman.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee expressed his regret that he was not present at the commencement of the discussions; and his unwillingness that the present Registrar should be deprived of any of the functions which belong to him as a member of the Senate.

Dr. Wilson suggested that perhaps all the objects aimed at by the members of the Senate who had opposed the regulations proposed by the Syndicate might be accomplished by remitting the fourth regulation for the re-consideration of the Syndicate; and added that should an amendment to this effect be moved, he was prepared to vote for it.

Dr. Giraud proposed that Rule 4 be sent back to the Syndicate for reconsideration, and that the remainder of the standing orders be adopted.

Dr. Baber seconded this proposition.

Dr. Birdwood moved the adjournment of the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Aitken seconded this motion.

Dr. Sinclair was opposed to the adjournment as the other important business on the Paper required early decision.

Dr. Wilson moved that the business proceed.

Dr. Giraud seconded this motion.

Dr. Birdwood's motion of adjournment was put to the vote and lost.

Dr. Wilson, in availing himself for a moment of the privilege of reply, said that, as his learned friend Dr. Reid, he had looked at the Act of Incorporation in connexion with the proposed Regulations for the business of the Senate. It was certainly there ordered that all questions coming before the Senate shall be decided by the majority of the members present; but it was to be kept in mind that the Regulations proposed to the Senate were merely the Senate free to share in its decisions by vote, though they put limits to the speaking of the Registrar, from a regard to his duties as a servant of the University. But let this matter be duly weighed especially in connexion with the regulations of the older Universities. Of what their usage is, he could not speak, except in the case of the University of Edinburgh, the Secretary of which was not a member of the University Council. It might be that the general silence in debate of the Registrars of the English Universities was merely the result of their own discretion.

Dr. Giraud's motion that Rule 4 be sent back to the Syndicate, and that the other proposed Standing Orders of Procedure be adopted, was put to the vote, and lost.

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher's motion was put to the vote, and lost.

Dr. Haines moved the following verbal alterations and additions:—That from Rule 2 *a.* and *b.*, the words "to be permitted to," be omitted, and that the following observations: I. A Resolution of the Syndicate includes several distinct recommendations or clauses, each recommendation shall be submitted separately, and after decision has been given upon each, the question shall be put that the recommendation of the Syndicate as now *agreed upon or amended* be passed." Before the vote is taken on this question any Fellow may propose an additional clause on the same subject. Any Fellow, wishing to introduce a subject not in the programme of proceedings may do so after all the business on the Paper is disposed of, unless the matter be of a personal character, when with the permission of the Chairman, he may bring it forward before the proceedings on the Paper are commenced."

Dr. Peet thought there was some misapprehension as to the question before the Meeting. Dr. Wilson, on behalf of the Syndicate, proposed that their recommendations should be adopted. Upon this proposition certain amendments were moved, which, having been put to the vote, were lost. The original proposition alone remained to be acted upon. Dr. Haines' proposition, Dr Peet urged that they might be put to the meeting separately, as in the event of their being put as a part to Dr. Wilson's motion, he should, although they met with his entire approval be constrained to vote against them.

Dr. Birdwood moved that the Rule be sent back for reconsideration to the Syndicate.

The Rev. Mr. Du Port seconded Dr. Birdwood's motion, as, since hearing Dr. Haines' additional rules, others had suggested themselves.

The Vice-Chancellor apologized to the Senate for having permitted Dr. Haines' to make a motion at this stage of the business; and, in order to put Dr. Reid's amendment to the vote, requested Dr. Haines to do him the favour to withdraw his motion.

Dr. Haines said he would bow to the chair, and withdrew his motion.

The Vice-Chancellor then ruled that Dr. Birdwood's motion was out of order.

Dr. Reid's amendment was put to the vote, and lost.

The original recommendation was put to the vote, and carried.

The Vice-Chancellor then suggested to Dr. Haines to send his additional rules to the Syndicate for consideration.

Dr. Haines said he would do so.

II. Read the following letter from the Honourable H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government, and its accompaniment:—

No. 760 of 1864-65.

From the Honourable H. L. Anderson,
Chief Secretary to Government

To R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D., University of Bombay.

Registrar of the Educational Department,
Dated Bombay Castle, 31st August 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour by the direction of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to forward to you for submission to the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Bombay, a copy of a letter from Mr. Premchand Roychund, offering to contribute the sum of two Lacs of Rupees towards the erection of an University Library.

2. Mr. Premchand has been informed that it affords great gratification to Government to be the channel of communicating this noble offer to the University.

3. In transferring at Mr. Premchand Roychund's request, this benefaction splendid in its amount and unfettered by any conditions which could detract from its immediate or permanent utility for the acceptance of the Vice-Chancellor and Senate I am directed to add that should the University accept this gift, the Government will be prepared to adopt any measures in its power for arranging a site for the University Buildings so as to give the utmost effect to this and other benefactions at as early a period as possible.—I have &c.

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary.

Bombay, 27th August 1864.

To the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I have the honour to request, that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of rupees 2,00,000 two lacs, towards the erection of a University library, which may be an ornament to this city, and by becoming a store house of the learned works, not only to the past, but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University.

I understand that there will be sufficient room for the building in the ground allotted to the University after providing a site for the University Hall.—I have &c.

PREMCHAND ROYCHUND,
(True Copy)
H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary to Government.

Dr. Wilson moved that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchand Roychund's noble gift. This effective and offered to the University, he added, was not the less acceptable that it was unaccompanied by conditions. No confession is intended by this remark on the other generous benefactors who had first led the way in meeting the wants of this institution, destined, it is hoped, to confer great blessings on the community of Western India.

This motion was seconded by Dr. Buhler, and carried with acclamation.

III. Read a Resolution of the Syndicate recommending the Senate to apply to Government for a site of ground different from that already alloted.

Resolved,—"That the Syndicate be empowered to decide on, and correspond with Government respecting sites &c."

IV. On motion of the lateness of the hour the business was adjourned and the meeting dissolved.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 29th September 1864.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*6th October.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—The following information was laid yesterday before Mr. Brown against Mr. Henry George Briggs by one Mahomed Fazker Bin Hajee Mahomed Salikhan, charging him with cheating, by dishonestly inducing the informant to pay to him the sum of Rs. 13,910 by false representation, and by giving him a delivery order upon a man who had not the custody of the goods.

Mr. Judge appeared for the prosecution.

The informant deposed.—I am a merchant, and Agent for the Turkish Consul, Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq., and live at Omercarry. My office is at the Turkish Consulate, No 4, Omercarry. I know Mr. H. G. Briggs. I have lately been in communication with him regarding a Commission given to him by the Nawab Salar Jung, the Minister of His Highness the Nizam, to procure chandeliers from England. On Friday, the 16th of September last, the said H. G. Briggs came to my office at the Turkish Consulate, and informed me, in the presence and hearing of one Syed Mahomed Beebanee and of my clerk, Balcrustna Jugonath, that he had received thirty-five cases of chandeliers by the ship *Leonidas* for the said Nawab Salar Jung. He asked me if I was prepared to pay the balance due for the same, and to receive delivery thereof as the Agent of the Nawab. I had authority from the Nawab to settle with Mr. Briggs and to receive the cases of chandeliers. I said that I was prepared to pay the balance. He then made up the account, and informed me that the balance due was Rs. 13,910. He further said that if I paid him the said amount, he would give me an order upon his godown-keeper Bhickajee, to deliver the cases of chandeliers to me on the following day, the 17th September. He said that they were in Bhickajee's custody. He promised that they should be delivered. Upon the faith of this statement and promise I paid to him the said sum of Rs. 13,910 by a cheque on the Commercial Bank. I have ascertained that that cheque was cashed by the Bank on the same day. He gave me in return for the cheque the receipt hereunto annexed, marked A. At the same time the said H. G. Briggs gave me a delivery order for the said thirty-five cases of chandeliers upon one Bhickajee, whom he represented as afore said, as the godown-keeper, and the person in whose custody the said thirty-five cases of chandeliers were, as he stated, at the time he gave the order. He post dated the order the 17th September, saying that it was too late to get the delivery of the chandeliers on that day. On the following day, 17th September, I attended at the office of the said H. G Briggs at No. 15, Apollo Street in the town of Bombay. He was not there. I found in the office a Parsee whose name I am informed is Dadabhoy Bhimjee, and who, I am informed, is in the service of the said H. G. Briggs. I demanded the said thirty-five cases of chandeliers. The said Parsee informed me that his master was not in the office and that the said Bhickajee had gone to Surat. He desired me to call on the following Monday. The said Syed Mahomed Beebanee and Balcrustna Jugonath were present with me. Accordingly on the following Monday, the 19th September last, I went to the office of the said H. G. Briggs accompanied as aforesaid. He was then in his office. I demanded from him the said thirty-five cases of chandeliers. He said that the said Bhickajee had gone to Surat and would not be back for five or six days, that when he returned the chandeliers would be delivered to me. I then asked to be shown the godowns in which the chandeliers were, the said H. G. Briggs said that he did not know where they were that Bhickajee was the only person who knew. He then gave me the cheque hereunto annexed. I afterwards called on three occasions at the office of the said H. G. Briggs, but did not see him, and could not get delivery of the chandeliers. I have since ascertained that the said thirty-five cases of chandeliers which came by the *Leonidas* are not in the custody or possession of the said H. G. Briggs or of any person of the name of Bhickajee, but that they were landed and cleared by messrs Forbes and Co., merchants of Bombay, that they are still in the custody of their godown-keeper by name Narayen. I therefore charge the said H. G. Briggs with cheating, and by dishonestly inducing me to pay to him the said sum of Rs. 13,910 by false representation and by giving me a delivery order upon a man who had not the custody of the goods. I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against the said H. G. Briggs, returnable on the 12th instant.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

7th Day, Thursday, 6th October.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HOLT.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

PETIT JURY.

MR G. BLANE.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. Roberts; R. Halliday; E. Crasp; W. H. Taylor; F. Carter; F. Philipson; Michael; H. Turner; Doosibhoy Bomanjee; Neilkunt Maurloo, and Mahomed Ismael Uuday.

FORGERY.—John Thomas Fernandez pleaded not Guilty to this indictment.

Mr. Anstey, with Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

John Brodie said:—I am agent for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. I know the prisoner. He opened an account with us on the 7th May. He [illegible] payments shown [illegible] Agra Bank. It is not customary to take the number of notes for Rs. 100 when paid out, the numbers are taken of notes for Rs. 500 and upwards. This letter, produced, was the one written by prisoner when he opened the account, the signature was cut off and pasted in the signature book, as practice. On the 19th of July when the shroff Dopatcheo saw a cheque was stopped as a forgery by Mr. Burns, [illegible] made it here. Two other cheques had been honored, one for Rs. 1,000 and one for Rs. 500. Those cheques are taken from a cheque book issued by us. No two books are issued of the same number. The book from which these cheques, now in Court, were taken, was issued to John Thomas Fernandez. I produce eight cheques drawn by him whichwere from the same book as the forged cheques. In consequence of no conversation between Mr. Burns and myself he left the Bank, and shortly returned with the prisoner. I asked him for his cheque book; he said he had it. He then said I [illegible] charge him with forgery. He would have to prove it. Before Mr. Burns left I enquired for the person who had presented the cheque for Rs. 700, he was not to be found. There were twelve cheques in the book issued to the prisoner.

By Mr. Barton.—I have never seen the cover of the cheque book, nor has it been found in my household.

Jerome Burns, said:—I was Executive Engineer for a Contract and Building Company at Carwar. The prisoner was sent down as a clerk in March last on a salary Rs. 15, but he was overpaid as Rs. 180. I am accountable for overpaying. When with me he was always borrowing money. The last time he borrowed was in May. The paymaster gave him Rs. 100. He had no other money. He had besides no property of mine, since found at his house. At the time he was in my services I had an account at the Chartered Bank, of India, Australia and China. The prisoner must have known this. About the middle of June last I gave the prisoner an order for some money. He was always writing and asking for money. I know no one of the name of Henderson, nor did I ever draw a cheque in favour of one of that name. This cheque, dated 18th July for Rs. 1,000, is a forgery. I cannot say whose writing is in the body of the cheque. I saw those three cheques on the 19th of July. I went to the office to enquire why my balance was; a cheque for Rs. 700 was lying on the table with my signature. I took it up, saw it was not signed by me, and looking over the book found there had been two more drawn one or two days previous. In consequence of the prisoner's name having been mentioned in connection with the numbers of the cheques, I went out to look for him, as I had seen a conjuring about on several occasions. I found him close bye, in Meadow Street, he was talking to a native. I immediately collared him and led him to the Bank. He said nothing until we entered, when he said "why have you brought me here?" I said "there's something wrong and you'll soon hear all about it." Mr. Brodie then came in with Mr. Pontis. I suggested he should be searched for the cheque book: just then the constable arrived, who searched him.

By Mr. Barton.—I went down towards where the brokers congregate, as I had always seen him about there. I am not aware I ever told him I had an account at the Bank. I never gave him a cheque.

Sebastian D'Abreo said:—I was clerk in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in May last. I know the prisoner by sight. I was ledger-keeper. I remember the prisoner opening an account. A cheque was given to him, No. 1038, containing twelve cheques. These cheques now in Court must have been taken from that book.

Cowasjee Dranjee said:—I am assistant shroff at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. I know the prisoner. He had an account there. I remember on the 18th of July this cheque for Rs 1,000 being presented by a Madrassee boy; on the back was written "note for Rs. 1,000," signed "Henderson." A note for that amount was given, and the number was taken, it was C 14,25,920. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock.

By Mr. Barton.—I recollect who received the note. I know it was not the prisoner.

Coovarjee Cowasjee said:—I am head shroff of the India and Peninsula Bank, and was formerly shroff in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. I paid this cheque for Rs. 500 in five notes, of 100 each on 16th July, at 10 or quarter past in the morning to Bamar Caitan, a Madrassee boy.

Manshwar Witoba said:—I am a ledger-keeper of the Agra Bank. I know the prisoner. He opened an account with us on the 15th of July last. I have extracted his account from the ledger, and swear it is correct. His first credit is for Rs 50, the next, on the 18th of July, is for Rs. 1,000. These cheques, produced, were drawn on us by prisons in favour of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Pandoorang Sadashew said:—I am employed at the Agra Bank as assistant shroff. I remember prisoner opening an account. He handed me five notes of a hundred rupees each, and asked me for Rs. 50, which I gave him, and credited him with Rs. 450. On 18th July he made another payment, between 10 and 11 o'clock, of Rs. 1,000 in one note for that amount: the note was numbered C. 14,25,920. I entered the number in the book.

By Mr. Barton.—I don't recollect the face of everybody who pays Rs. 1,000. But I recollect the prisoner, because I had seen him before. I have only seen him four times, twice at the Bank, once at the Police Office, and now. I cannot remember the name and date of the Rs. 1,000 by any other person.

Annajinbow Bingwantrao an assistant in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, said:—I am assistant ledger-keeper. I have books to the amount of Rs. 1923 on 7th May last and the second No. 1056 on 18th July. Each of the date of the Agra Bank [illegible] Chartered Bank [illegible] which means that it is made payable to that Bank.

Phillip Henry de Lisle Lyons, clerk to the employ of the Bombay Coasting Company, said:—I recollect the prisoner arriving at Carwar. He left the service in June last. When he arrived at Mulkapoor he wrote to Mr. Burns saying, he was entirely without money. I know his handwriting, this letter in the Bank book is in his handwriting, also his signature: these eight cheques are in his hand writing, in the other three signed J. Burn. I recognize several words and letters which appear to be prisoner's writing. I have seen a boy, a Madrassee, servant of the prisoner, with him here in Bombay. I saw Lisle as I was coming into the Fort on the 18th July about 11 o'clock, they were in a buggy coming out of the Fort. I have received letters from the prisoner, which I produce, asking for money in advance on account of wages. I produce about a dozen letters on business matters in the prisoner's handwriting.

By Mr. Barton.—I could not of course swear that the words and figures I have pointed out on the forged cheques are in the prisoner's handwriting, but I believe so. I have seen him write several kinds of handwriting. He was sent to Carwar to assist Mr. Burns and check my accounts which were not satisfactory to the Directors of the Company. From the transactions which took place between us there was a slight ill feeling. The accounts at Carwar were in confusion when I went there. I am still in the service of the Company.

Soonderjee Mhadowjee said:—I am head clerk in the Engineers Department of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company. The prisoner was in their service last year. He was in bad circumstances: he was always short of cash: his salary was Rs. 65. He left in December, and was and still is indebted to the Company about Rs. 600 The writing or endorsement on the back of the cheque for Rs. 1,000 appears to be in prisoner's handwriting, also some of the words in the body of the cheque. We were in the same office, he was in the habit of writing two or three different hands.

Henry Bailey, European constable, said:—I do duty at present in the Fort. I recollect arresting the prisoner at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on the 19th of July. I asked him for any check book he had. He denied having any. I took him to his dwelling which I searched as well as his person. Whilst I was searching his box he appeared very busy at a table, and turning round sharply I said "give me those books," and he gave me these two cheque books now in Court. I found some papers. They are letters belonging to different gentlemen and that was my reason for taking them. He gave no account of them. I have searched through Bombay for the Madrassee servant of prisoner, but without success, he has been cast out of Bombay. On his person I found a gold neck chain, Rs 12, and a gold watch.

By Mr. Barton.—I did not ask him if he had not been Col. Kennedy's private clerk.

This was the case for the Crown.

Mr. Barton addressed the jury at some length, the only point upon which he turned appeared to be that none of the witnesses had connected the prisoner in any way with the cheque for Rs. 1,000, the only document upon which he was charged: he had been charged with forgery, and the prosecution had utterly failed in proving that the cheque was ever in his possession on the day it was presented.

His Lordship summed up, and the jury after retiring, returned a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of his youth.

Mr. Anstey said there were two other indictments against the prisoner, but as the prosecution thought the ends of justice would be met by the sentence in this case, they would be abandoned. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court rose at 5 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error in your Editorial of this morning on the conduct of the letter-carriers of this office.

Due notice was taken of the men's petitions by me on every occasion, and no fair means were left untried to conciliate and induce them to avail the decision of Government for an increase to their pay but without avail. The men refused to work on their present salaries and were dismissed by orders.—Yours faithfully,

H. GARRETT, Postmaster.

Bombay, Post Office, 6th October.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Amongst other suggestions recently put forward through your columns was that relative necessity for closing the burial grounds on Back Bay beach. A sight of the Girgaum Graveyard will convince any one that further interments cannot be made there without outraging the feelings of those who have friends buried in this spot. I will not shock your readers by giving a description of what may be witnessed any day, it is enough to say that the present ground is full and another spot must be marked out, one to leeward of the town, somewhere on the shore of the harbour, will be preferable—having a due regard for the health of the living.

Another reason why the closing up of the present Graveyard is desirable is the fact that funerals obstruct the traffic along the Girgaum road; the funeral pace at which funeral processions move along the streets is a check on fast trotting horses, and when these horses are not managed by their drivers they are liable to cause accidents.

So long, however, as the present ground is used, the Police should be instructed to put a curb on Young Bombay: driving at a furious pace past a hearse is not uncommon. Gentlemen as a matter of course always pull up when passing a funeral party.

SALUS PAPULI.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—To avoid error, I beg to submit to you a correct and corrected statement of the outward passage of the S. S. *Punjab*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co., Limited, built and captained by Messrs W. Denny Bros., of Dumbarton, Tonnage 1050 and 200 H. P. We left Queenstown Harbour on the 23rd July at 4 A. M. From this port, until our arrival at Ascension Island, (for a supply of water) we experienced light winds. The N. E. trade wind extending only from 25° to 15° North, the weather accordingly fine. From Ascension Island to 18° South Latitude and 16° strong S. E. trade wind and a very high sea from South, weather very fine. From 18° South Latitude and 16° West Longitude to 32° South and 54° East of the Cape, experienced variable winds seldom blowing more than twelve hours from one quarter, the weather very fine. From 32° South and 54° East to 23° South and 50° East experienced a strong gale from East with gloomy rainy weather, this gale retarded our progress very much. From 23° South and 50° East to Port Louis,

Avec de nouveaux dents jamais femme n'etait belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide.
J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the angular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in Youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of this profession to so high a degree of perfection, that good artificial Teeth can be properly and permanently adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Mistakes by other Dentists remedied at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

AN ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following currency rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above 1/16 p. m. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland } do. } is. 11⅝d. "
On Ireland } do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ..... } is. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Batavia.

The Bank also receives on use Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ..... 6 per cent.
" 6 " " ..... 5 "
" 3 " " ..... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on demand at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION:

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, with no charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in cash, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchases and sales of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

W. JACKSON, Agent.
Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General. *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. } H. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
A. B. KOSBIE, Esq. } LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. } THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitor.—Messrs. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches.—Calcutta, Hornby.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

On demand ..... as at. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. ..... as at. 0¾d. "
4 do. ..... as at. 0¾d. "
6 do. ..... as at. 0¾d. "
On demand ..... as at. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 5 "
" 6 " ..... 6 "
" 12 " ..... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, 2 per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any further information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £4,000,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 1, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOWKER, Esq. *Chairman* (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co)
T. N. GORDON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Oates, London, late Agra Bank).
THOMAS CARRUTHERS, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Carruthers & Co., London, and Carruthers & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES S. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM HASTINGS, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—HARRY JOHN, Esq.
Secretary.—The Bank of England and The London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Bankers in India.—The Bank of Bengal.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Birdie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANSAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
GOMASEE JEEANGHEER, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Office.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

2 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d.
3 " " ..... 2s. 0¾d.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
6 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAM. WEAD, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE.—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NISBET DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD STOKES, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BAILEY, Esq.
THOMAS CUTTERELL, Esq.
J. MURRAY RITCHIE, Esq. (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
PHILIP STOKE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM TARRINGTON, Esq.
DUNN J. HOLME, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq. *Chairman.*
The Honorable FRAMJEE COWASJEE.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUSEN, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Three " ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
Two " ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
One " ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England 1s. 11⅝d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ..... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... 1s. 11⅝d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the best of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bills is to be sent. *To all customers where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying any rate allowed on Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank on the following terms:—5 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case with a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of less than 1,000.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enlargement of Government Paper on accompanying documents and forward the same to the Office with no charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts where Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 6 " "
Do. 12 " " 7 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum for interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are now:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Demand	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Deposits or Dividends or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 16th Aug 1864.

EDWIN HITCOCKS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. } JOHN JAMES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. } DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. } W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. } WM. MACNAGHTAN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong Kong.—Agencies in New South Wales—Sydney, Melbourne, Singapore, Batavia, and Manilla.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Bankers.—The Bank of England.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agents in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £200 at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. ..... do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand (Head Office) ..... do. 2s. 0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Deposits for 12 months' notice ..... 6 per cent.
" 6 " " ..... 5 "
" 3 " " ..... 4 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency retains Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in this Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondees, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

If the remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon drawn and credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, 1 per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent. transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 5
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 9th—22nd March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 24th July 1852.*—PRINCIPAL CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

Lyons Branches.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES.—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 do do ..... 2s. 0½d. "
Sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight ..... Frs. 2·64 "
3 do do ..... 2·59 "
Sicca ..... 2·52 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 do do 4 do do.
12 do do 5 do do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 29th Sept. 1864. O. MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. } MANECKJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. } KARSANDAS MADRAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRAHAM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANECKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. } JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand 2s. 0¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Bengaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 5 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit in the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 6 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 7 do. do.

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 27th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—30, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India—Simla, Umballa, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, others in course of being opened.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following current Exchange:—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 5 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" 4 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent at one day's sight 1s. 11½d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIX CRORE OF RUPEES IN 60,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMBERT Esq. *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE PUDUMJEE, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE HANSLEIGH WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 49, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Consignments or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bills is to be sent, if to a lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization to be made payable to the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or any Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realizing of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, 1 per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3-30 P.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P.
By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PEILLE, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

धौ मुबई तेहरग एड बङ्कग आसोसीएशन लीमटड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
GULLABHOY PUDDUMJEE, Esq.
KESOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Secretary.

MR. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned have for sale the following Engines and other Machinery from T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and London:—

ENGINES, &c.

One 2 H. P. Improved Upright Engine.
One 3 H. P. Condensing Engine, with Portable Boiler.
One 4 H. P. Horizontal Engine, with Egg-shaped Boiler.
One 8 H. P. High Pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
One 16 H. P. Upright Engine, with Multitubular Boiler.
One 22 H. P. 10½ by 36 in. Horizontal Engine, with Cornish Boiler 22 feet by 5 feet 6 in., Flue 3 feet.
One 30 H. P. 13½ by 36 in., do., with Boiler 19 feet by 6 feet, Flue 3 feet 9 in., in diameter.
One 8 H. P. Improved Horizontal Portable Steam Engine on Wooden Wheels, complete, and very strong, and 10 H. P. Boiler.
One do. do.
Several Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines and Upright Portable Tubular Boilers, (useful on Boardship or for Factories.)

MACHINERY, &c.

Corn-Mills, (3 feet, 3 feet 6 in., and 4 feet) with French Burr Stones, and Steel Mill Pieces.
Saw Frames, Upright Self-acting, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws, various sizes.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Planing Machine.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Shipley's Patent Steam Hammer, 3 cwt., with Anvil, complete.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 18, 16, and 18 feet beds.
Screw Cutting Foot Lathe, self-acting, 6 in. centre, 6 feet bed.
Screwing Machines.
Patent Cotton Gin.
A Set of Heavy Plate Bending Rollers on Base Plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inches.
Shafting, twenty lengths, 10 feet each 3 in., with Couplings, Hanging Brackets &c., and ten lengths 2½ in.

SUNDRIES.

Brass Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators, a Boiler Truck, Frames for Stamping Machines, &c., &c.

Every information may be had, and the Machinery be seen, by applying to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo.

Any article of Machinery, not included in the above list, may be ordered direct from the Manufacturer, on application to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

FOR SALE.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 400 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit march users. 1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—A first-class BILLIARD TABLE, by Thurston, with Fittings complete; an L including a spare set of Cushions, Side Lamps, and new Matting. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to President, Billiard Committee H. M.'s 28th Regiment, Colaba.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—FOR SALE, a few Tons of NAILS per *Gutzeona*. Price Rs. 10-8 per cwt. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A PALKEE SHIGRAM, in good order, and an Arab HORSE. Price Rs. 700. Apply at No. 12, Belkaris Road, Byculla.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Mendals, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 8 feet, built in sections of 10 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—Shower, Sulphuren, Hip, Foot, and Travelling, with Covers, Locks, and Straps, of sizes.

For sale at Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—A selection of the above, that have been received by last Overland Overland Mail, and on sale at

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—No. 8 7 by 8 at Rs 13 per cent.
Do. No. 9 7 by 3 " 0 do.
Do. No. 10 7 by 3 " 2) do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing 6 by 3 3 by 2½
" 7 by 3 2 by 2 17 do.
" 8 by 3 3 by 2½
MONSEES PASSOORANG
No. 3, Hummum Street. Fort, 3rd Sept. 1864.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POPSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with unfailing certainty. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Bycullas, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend their branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain " At Rs. 1 8 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Coffee "
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Dessert.
Vanilla.
Macaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.

Giblit
Peachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bohlil
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth

Gravie
Partridge

At Rs. 1 8 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and description.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATTEK
BENOUT
COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactures—appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made. Watches imported into this country, and specially made for Chronometers.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTIC
TOY
WAKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

DR. THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, &c.

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, *nor any* mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skillfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The results of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their potent harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy (*Secrecy being left to Secrecy*) *with the final Loss of Nature and of Providence*), can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenberg family medicines are most reliable. In the universal distressing disease of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious, and